providing a pair of oligonucleotide primers specific for nucleic acid characteristic of the OXA family of beta-lactamase enzymes excluding OXA-1, 10, 11, 14, 16, and 17, wherein one primer of the pair is complementary to at least a portion of the beta-lactamase nucleic acid in the sense strand and the other primer of each pair is complementary to at least a portion of the beta-lactamase nucleic acid in the antisense strand;

annealing the primers to the beta-lactamase nucleic acid;

simultaneously extending the annealed primers from a 3' terminus of each primer to synthesize an extension product that is complementary to the nucleic acid strands annealed to each primer wherein each extension product after separation from the beta-lactamase nucleic acid serves as a template for the synthesis of an extension product for the other primer of each pair;

separating the amplified products; and

analyzing the separated amplified products for a region characteristic of the beta-lactamase.

43. (AMENDED) The method of claim 17 wherein the primers are specific for nucleic acid characteristic of the OXA-5, 6, 7, or 13 beta-lactamase enzymes.

49. (AMENDED) A diagnostic kit for detecting an OXA family beta-lactamase which comprises packaging, containing, separately packaged:

(a) at least one primer pair capable of hybridizing to beta-lactamase nucleic acid of interest characteristic of an OXA family beta-lactamase excluding OXA-1, 10, 11, 14, 16, and 17;

(b) a positive and negative control; and

(c) a protocol for identification of the beta-lactamase nucleic acid of interest.

51. (AMENDED) A diagnostic kit for detecting an OXA family beta-lactamase which comprises packaging, containing, separately packaged:

(a) at least one primer pair capable of hybridizing to beta-lactamase nucleic acid of interest;

(b) a positive and negative control; and

(c) a protocol for identification of the beta-lactamase nucleic acid of interest;

wherein the primers are selected from the group consisting of:

5' - CGT CGC TCA CCA TAT CTC CC - 3' (SEQ ID NO:34);

5' - CCT CTC GTG CTT TAG ACC CG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:35);

5' - CGC TGG GAA ACC TAT TCG G - 3' (SEQ ID NO:36);

5' - CTG CCA TCC AGT TTC TTC GGG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:37);

5' - GGT GGC ATT GAC AAA TTC TGG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:38);

5' - CCC ACC ATG CGA CAC CAG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:39);

5' - TGT GCA ACG CAA ATG GCA C - 3' (SEQ ID NO:40);

5' - CGA CCC CAA GTT TCC TGT AAG TG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:41);

5' - AGG CAC GAT AGT TGT GGC AGA C - 3' (SEQ ID NO:42);

5' - CAC TCA ACC CAT CCT ACC CAC C - 3' (SEQ ID NO:43); and full-length complements thereof.

52. (NEW) A method for identifying a beta-lactamase in a clinical sample, the method comprising:

providing a pair of oligonucleotide primers specific for nucleic acid characteristic of the OXA family of beta-lactamase enzymes, wherein one primer of the pair is complementary to at least a portion of the beta-lactamase nucleic acid in the sense strand and the other primer of

each pair is complementary to at least a portion of the beta-lactamase nucleic acid in the antisense strand;

annealing the primers to the beta-lactamase nucleic acid;

simultaneously extending the annealed primers from a 3' terminus of each primer to synthesize an extension product that is complementary to the nucleic acid strands annealed to each primer wherein each extension product after separation from the beta-lactamase nucleic acid serves as a template for the synthesis of an extension product for the other primer of each pair;

separating the amplified products; and

analyzing the separated amplified products for a region characteristic of the beta-lactamase;

wherein the primers are selected from the group consisting of :

5' - CGT CGC TCA CCA TAT CTC CC - 3' (SEQ ID NO:34);

5' - CCT CTC GTG CTT TAG ACC CG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:35);

5' - CGC TGG GAA ACC TAT TCG G - 3' (SEQ ID NO:36);

5' - CTG CCA TCC AGT TTC TTC GGG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:37);

5' - GGT GGC ATT GAC AAA TTC TGG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:38);

5' - CCC ACC ATG CGA CAC CAG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:39);

5' - TGT GCA ACG CAA ATG GCA C - 3' (SEQ ID NO:40);

5' - CGA CCC CAA GTT TCC TGT AAG TG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:41);

5' - AGG CAC GAT AGT TGT GGC AGA C - 3' (SEQ ID NO:42);

5' - CAC TCA ACC CAT CCT ACC CAC C - 3' (SEQ ID NO:43); and full-length complements thereof.

53. (NEW) A method for identifying a beta-lactamase in a clinical sample, the method comprising:

providing a pair of oligonucleotide primers specific for nucleic acid characteristic of the OXA family of beta-lactamase enzymes, wherein one primer of the pair is complementary to at least a portion of the beta-lactamase nucleic acid in the sense strand and the other primer of each pair is complementary to at least a portion of the beta-lactamase nucleic acid in the antisense strand;

annealing the primers to the beta-lactamase nucleic acid;

simultaneously extending the annealed primers from a 3' terminus of each primer to synthesize an extension product that is complementary to the nucleic acid strands annealed to each primer wherein each extension product after separation from the beta-lactamase nucleic acid serves as a template for the synthesis of an extension product for the other primer of each pair;

separating the amplified products; and

analyzing the separated amplified products for a region characteristic of the beta-lactamase;

wherein when the oligonucleotide primers are specific for the OXA family beta-lactamase enzyme designated as OXA-1, the primers are selected from the group of:

5' - TGT GCA ACG CAA ATG GCA C - 3' (SEQ ID NO:40);

5' - CGA CCC CAA GTT TCC TGT AAG TG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:41); and full-length complements thereof;

and wherein when the oligonucleotide primers are specific for the OXA family beta-lactamase enzymes designated as OXA-10, 11, or 14, the primers are selected from the group of:

5' - GGT GGC ATT GAC AAA TTC TGG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:38);

5' - CCC ACC ATG CGA CAC CAG - 3' (SEQ ID NO:39); and full-length complements thereof.